Arizona

Post School Outcomes (PSO) Survey / Indicator 14 Glossary of Terms

This glossary defines key terminology relative the Post School Outcomes Survey (Indicator 14).

Term	Explanation
Annual Performance Report (APR)	This report is submitted annually by States to the Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) for the purpose of reporting to the public and to the Secretary of Education on the performance of each of its public educational agencies (PEAs) according to the targets in its State Performance Plan (SPP). The State reports on twenty Part B Indicators.
Competitive Employment	As used in Indicator 14, this term refers to youth who have worked for pay at or above the minimum wage in a setting with others who are nondisabled for a period of 20 hours a week for at least 90 days at any time in the year since leaving high school. This includes military employment.
Dropout Rate	Arizona uses the National Center for Education Statistics' (NCES) definition, which defines a dropout as an individual who: 1) was enrolled in school at some time during the previous school year; and 2) was not enrolled at the beginning of the current school year; and 3) has not graduated from high school or completed a state or district-approved educational program; and 4) does not meet any of the following: a) transferred to another public education agency, private school, or state or district-approved educational program (including correctional or health facility programs); b) temporary absence due to suspension or school-excused illness; or c) death. Rates are calculated for grades 9 through 12.
Engagement Rate	This term refers to the percent of youth who responded to the State's data collection method for the PSO (i.e., survey or interview). The engagement rate for Indicator 14 is calculated using the following formula: Higher Education + Competitively Employed + Other Postsecondary Education + Some Other Employment Divided by the total number of respondents to the survey or interview.
Graduation Rate	Arizona uses a four-year cohort. Any student who receives a traditional high school diploma within the first four years of starting high school is considered a four-year graduate. The graduation rate is calculated by dividing the sum of all four-year graduates in a cohort by the sum of those who could have graduated and did not transfer to another qualified educational facility or die.

Higher Education	As used in Indicator 14, this term refers to youth who have been enrolled on a full- or part-time basis in a community college (two-year program) or college/ university (four or more year program) for at least one complete term, at any time in the year since leaving high school.
Indicator 14 (for SPP/APR)	This term refers to the percent of youth who are no longer in secondary school, had IEPs in effect at the time they left school, and were: A. Enrolled in higher education within one year of leaving high school. B. Enrolled in higher education or competitively employed within one year of leaving high school. C. Enrolled in higher education or in some other postsecondary education or training program; or competitively employed or in some other employment within one year of leaving high school. (20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B))
Method of Exit (i.e., exit type)	This term refers to the different ways a youth leaves the public high school. For example, a student may: • graduate with a traditional diploma; • drop out of school; or • reach the maximum age (i.e., 22 years old) for which he/she is eligible to receive special education services (i.e., age out).
Non-Returners	This term refers to youth who were expected to return to high school, but did not.
Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP)	This refers to the agency at the U.S. Department of Education responsible for overseeing the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). OSEP supports a variety of programs and projects authorized by the IDEA to improve results for infants, toddlers, children, and youth with disabilities.
Other Postsecondary Education or Training	As used in Indicator 14, this term refers to youth who have been enrolled on a full- or part-time basis for at least one complete term at any time in the year since leaving high school in an education or training program (e.g., Job Corps, adult education, workforce development program, or vocational technical school that is less than a two-year program).
Response Rate	This term refers to the ratio of the number of completed PSO Surveys (i.e., respondent group) to the total number of surveys intended to be completed (i.e., the target leaver group).
Respondent Group	This term refers to the group of youth who responded to the PSO Survey.

Representative	This term refers to the extent to which the proportion of responders in the categories of disability, gender, race/ethnicity, and method of exit is similar to the proportion of total leavers in each category.
Some Other Employment	As used in Indicator 14, this term refers to youth have worked for pay or been self-employed for a period of at least 90 days at any time in the year since leaving high school. This includes working in a family business (e.g., farm, store, fishing, ranching, catering services, etc.).
State Performance Plan (SPP)	Each State is required to have a performance plan evaluating the State's implementation of Part B of IDEA and describing how the State will improve such implementation. This plan is called the Part B State Performance Plan (SPP). Arizona is required to post the SPP on the ADE website.
Target Leaver Group	This term refers to the original representative sample or the youth from designated PEAs who left school in a given year or timeframe.